OUTGOING TELEGRAM — AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

CHARGE TO 26.

SECRET — CLASSIFICATION

72 — CONTROL NUMBER

PRECEDENCE

DATE

German confidence in West alliance as now constructed would be weakened and search for alternatives intensified and those here who have insisted Germany could and should make decisions alone would be more outspoken and more heeded.

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BREMEN 1	OTTAWA 1		
DUESSELDORF 1	WARSAW 1	OSLO 1	
FRANKFURT 3	COPENHAGEN 1	THE HAGUE 1	
HAMBURG 1	VIENNA 1	LUXEMBURG 1	
MUNICH 1	BRUSSELS 1		

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SECRET — CLASSIFICATION

February 3, 1956

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Form AE - 681 (Nov 56)

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Sunday, February 2, 1958

E went to church, but I was trapped in work. Preston Forbes, [illegible]r Commercial Attaché, died last night, leaving a widow and three children. It is [illegible] sad. He was a nice fellow, under fifty, suffering from uremia, heart trouble and high blood pressure - before the end his pressure soared to above 300.

Took a long walk this beautiful sunny, cold afternoon - the third successive fair day. Bob Loupe, marooned in England for two days by fog on his return from Washington, came to see me this evening. He was full of news and rumors about impending personnel changes, including himself, Trimble, Tasca, Hillenbrand, Linebaugh and others. It is as if it were intended to strip the Embassy to the bone, [illegible] then to graft new flesh onto it. It seems Cecil Lyon is to go as Minister to Paris, thus leaving the Chilean post open, and Trimble is being considered for it. If chosen, he should be a good Ambassador there.

For about two days, the American Sputnik, named Explorer, has been girdling the globe every 113 minutes. There are few papers here on Saturday and Sunday, but they and the radio are jubilant over this Johnny Come a Little Lately.

Monday, February 3, 1958

Left Mehlem at 7:24 for Heidelberg, accompanied by six girls

from Communications who had the day off.

General Hodes and his Commanders spoke of 1) Guided missile groups in Germany; 2) strength authorization of USAREUR for fiscal year 1959; 3) reorganization of the 6th Infantry, Berlin; 4) Nike and Nike real estate acquisition; 5) control of refugee movements during emergencies.

The chief things I had to take up were 1) Bremen's request for land now used by the U. S. Army in Bremerhaven; 2) the desirability, especially from a public relations standpoint, of the Army derequisitioning at least as many German properties as State is turning over to it.

I talked to the Commanders' Conference about our forecast of the likely shape of things to come in FedRep this year.

Dennis Flinn, Brig. General Hamlin (USAREUR Signal Officer), Captain Blankenship of General Hamlin's staff, the six girls, Ernst and Hilda (who had gone to see their family in Heidelberg), returned with me. We were home soon after six.

Tuesday, February 4, 1958

Louis Heren of the London Times came to see me this morning. He has been writing rather violent articles on the subject of support costs for British forces. Spaak came up Sunday to argue this matter on behalf of NATO, but met with no success. The Germans remain

adamant. Heren and I swapped ideas regarding the present stresses between the two Governments. The Embassy is just completing a long report on this subject.

Afterwards, I saw Morrie Helitzer of McGraw-Hill Publications. He is likewise concerned over the deteriorating relations between the British and Germans.

This afternoon Gerald Freund, who is making a study of Germany for the Council on Foreign Relations, came to see me. We agreed on the futility and undesirability of accepting Bulganin's recent 9-point proposal for consideration as a basis of negotiations. The points were:

1. Termination of atom and nuclear tests.

2. Renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons by the U. S., Britain and the Soviet Union.

3. Creation of an atom-free zone in Central Europe.

4. A nonaggression pact between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact powers.

5. Reduction of the number of foreign troops stationed in Germany and other European nations.

6. Discussions on questions connected with preventing surprise attacks.

7. Expansion of international trade.

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8. Prohibition of "war propaganda".

9. Measures to reduce tension in the Near and Middle East.

Kit Steel called on me. He feels rather hopeless about support costs, and thinks the British Government will have to make its troop dispositions accordingly. We went over the developments in the recent Italian-French-German Defense Ministers' meeting, one of which indicated they have gone rather far, under French pressure, toward a plan for manufacturing atomic weapons in France. This is a very serious thing, for with German financing France could become a "fourth power" in this field within a few years. Otherwise, there would probably be a rather long delay. Zellerbach has reported fully on this matter following conversations with Defense Minister Taviani in Rome. Taviani was [redacted] frank. Kit is going to London in a couple of days and expects to take the question up there.

We had dinner tonight at the Chilean Ambassador's. The Spanish Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador and their wives, also the Argentine Ambassador, State Secretary and Frau Globke, and quite a lot of other people were there. We had a good time.

Wednesday, February 5, 1958

Colonel Gossick, United States Air Force Chief at Brussels, came to see me with Col. Miller, and briefed me on the interesting arrangements with foreign scientists for basic research.

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Senator Klein of Berlin, who is to accompany Mayor Brandt this week on his trip to the United States, paid me a visit. He has replaced Hirschfeld for the journey.

I called on President Heuss this afternoon to tell him about the invitation dates for his trip to Washington. I had a preliminary talk on the subject last night at the Chilean Ambassador's with Heuss's Chief of Protocol. As things now stand, it does not look as if he would get back to Germany in time for the 800th Munich anniversary on June 13.

I sent a telegram to the Department in connection with Trimble's proposed trip there next week, about conversations supposedly held between Italy, France and Germany on the development of French nuclear capability. With financial and technical help from the Federal Republic, France could undoubtedly speed up its program. Any contemplated intervention by the United States would pose delicate problems.

Ambassador Steel will raise this question with Selwyn Lloyd when he goes to London tomorrow. I suggested Trimble be fully briefed on the Department's position in case this situation develops to a point where it seems an agreement might be reached by the three governments. At the Defense Ministers' level, it would appear that this affair has made considerable, even if informal progress.

(Next page 114 - no page 113 - typo error)

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I went to dinner with Lindrath. He had the following guests: Minister for Refugees Prof. Dr. Theodor Oberlaender; Minister for All-German Affairs Ernst Lemmer; State Secretary Franz Thedieck; State Secretary for Federal Economic Properties Dr. Hans Busch; Alexander Freiherr von Suesskind-Schwendi, Dr. Heinrich Guenter von Witzleben and Dr. Rolf Thiessen, of the Ministry for Federal Economic Properties; Henry Tasca, Gray Bream and Dave Thomson.

The food was excellent as was the wine. We talked until [redacted] late about support costs, summit conference, and all the other topics that go well with liberal supplies of firewater. We dispersed about midnight.

Thursday, February 6, 1958

After parting with the companions of last night, I tossed about some ideas regarding conversations with the Russians and today sent off a telegram on the subject to the Secretary and Elbrick, reading as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE

SECRET

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (PRIORITY) 2431

FOR SECRETARY AND ELBRICK FROM BRUCE

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I offer following suggestion with reserve, especially since it represents view influenced largely by German situation.

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Obvious here that FedRep Govt as protagonist of conversations and negotiations with USSR now much embarrassed by Khrushchev Minsk speech and Bulganin nine-point agenda. The former categorically refuses to take up reunification, leaving it for controversy between FedRep and GDR; the latter eliminates it by non-inclusion.

Since nine-point agenda could not lead to constructive conclusion, at least in FedRep estimation, I venture propose that new consideration be given to gravest source unease, fear and apprehension of humanity, namely armaments.

To further refine matter, suggest we center upon nuclear disarmament. We could reject Bulganin agenda in toto as idle propaganda and advance idea of preparations exclusively on this item leading, if preliminary explorations warranted it, to Summit Conference, where decision could be ad referendum to UN.

I feel we would be wise in seizing upon a dramatic subject having universal appeal. This is it. Upon it depends perhaps the survival of the human race. All else in security field is subordinate to it in importance.

Properly publicized, the necessity for control and inspection of nuclear disarmament might become irresistibly convincing. Because of the simplicity of this topic, a refusal by Soviet rulers to discuss it would place them at a disadvantage upon which we could

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ring the changes. If they should accept, it would be our own fault if, despite obstruction on their part, we failed to capitalize in world opinion on our arguments.

If President Eisenhower exercised his prestige in an announcement that Soviet proposals begged real issue, and primary step toward possible global settlements was disposition (so far as such is practicable) of menace to mankind inherent in this mysterious element, I believe world response might be startling, for the confusion caused by a variety of concerns might be replaced by one concrete question, the answer to which is of immediate personal interest to all. This might be the way to reduce the complex to the simple. END QUOTE

I also reported the chief elements in my conversation with President Heuss. I did not tell them at home that a considerable portion of our conversation had been devoted to views upon the sort of speech he would make if invited to do so to the Houses of Congress. He said last year Jim Conant had advised him to read a speech in English. I took the contrary stand, after he told me that nobody could comprehend any word he spoke in that language. I suggested, which I am afraid seemed quite appalling to him, he limit his remarks to fifteen minutes. Since he is a famous speaker and not given to pithy discourse, this may have been quite a blow, but he took it without flinching when he realized an equal amount of time would have

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is charming, takes a great interest in cooking. Before leaving, I tossed off a glass of Chinchon, a fiery liqueur containing some anise.

I reached home just in time to welcome Mr. Axel Springer, the famous newspaper and magazine owner of Hamburg, who has just returned from a trip to Moscow, in the course of which he interviewed Khrushchev. Messrs. Stearman, Wiener and Buffum were with me. Springer must be in his early 40's, is [redacted] nice looking and talkative. He is said to be vain and obstinate, and has made pots of money out of his enterprises. The tone of his publications is now [redacted] anti-Adenauer. He discoursed almost without stopping and with few interruptions, from 3:30 until 6:15, chiefly about German reunification, neutralization, and kindred subjects. It was quite a remarkable performance, and I thoroughly enjoyed it.

Betsy and Bill Tyler came to dinner with us.

Saturday, February 8, 1958

At the office this morning. The time of half a dozen of us was occupied with a stream of cables from Washington and Paris bearing on the British support cost question. Burgess has revived the idea of my making a representation on behalf of the U. S. Government to Adenauer at his retreat at Vence. Meanwhile, Steel is in London where Frank Roberts is to meet him next Monday. They will engage in discussions over the latest offer made by the Germans, namely to

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deposit a credit of 100 million pounds, to be drawn against over a period of several years and to be interest free. This would take the controversy out of the realm of support costs. The Department instructed me this morning to see von Brentano urgently and tell him we insisted upon an answer to our November letter asking payment during this German fiscal year of the so-called other half of our support costs, amounting to 77.5 million dollars. In spite of having repeatedly called the matter to the Department's attention, this is the first sign of life displayed by it on the subject for a long time, and when advanced now is likely further to complicate the negotiations between the U.K. and NATO. I find Brentano will be away from Bonn until next Tuesday and, as I am going to Berlin tomorrow night, Tasca is to handle the instructions on Monday with van Scherpenberg.

Bob Bowie arrived from the Hague today in time for lunch and will spend several days with us.

This afternoon I talked to Francis Cunningham upon his return from Berlin where he has headed a survey team examining possible curtailments of personnel in the Mission. Gufler has gone into a frenzy of excitement about this, and I shall have to deal with him next week.

Sunday, February 9, 1958

For the third day in a row it is sunny and spring-like here.

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although Heidelberg had a snowfall of 14 inches yesterday. David Thomson came out to the house with telegrams, and this afternoon I conveyed to President Heuss a formal invitation from President Eisenhower for a State visit to Washington on June 4, 5 and 6.

Bob Bowie and I talked off and on during the day about international affairs. He is a [redacted] fine man, with a sinewy mind. The Wieners dropped in this afternoon. Tonight E and I left for Berlin by train, taking with us Thomson, van der Gracht, the Francis Cunninghams, Ernest Wiener, Alice Clement, Mrs. Seburn Baker (Adm. GS), Miss Ellen Baker, and Lt. Cmdr. and Mrs. Filiatrault (MAAG).

Monday, February 10, 1958

We must have brought good weather with us to Berlin. The sun was shining, the snow almost entirely melted, when we reached the station, where we were met by General Hamlett and Gufler. Coming through the Brandenburg marshes, I saw thousands of coots and a few mallards.

This morning, I went with Ides van der Gracht, LaSelle and Eckelmann to inspect a 5 1/2 acre property fronting on Tiergartenstrasse as a prospective Embassy Residence site. I think it would be an ideal purchase, but suppose, as usual, the Congress will be reluctant to appropriate funds for the purpose. The attitude of most

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Congressmen about money for the Foreign Service is almost incomprehensible to me. The German Government allocates in excess of $1,500,000 a year for representation allowances; the U.S. Government allows only $500,000 per annum for such requirements. Similarly, our maintenance funds are usually skimpy. Trimble, as Deputy Chief of Mission, has been cut $2000 in this respect, from what he previously received, and, if he did not have outside means, could not support his Government-owned establishment. Charlie Yost was accorded the same treatment in Paris. He could not afford to remain there and asked for a transfer. He received it, together with a promotion, and is to be replaced by Cecil Lyon, who will be bled of his personal fortune. Wallie Barbour, a bachelor, has managed so far to survive in London. I don't know if it is true, but I'm told this $2000 reduction was arbitrarily demanded by John Rooney, although Congress had authorized the payments. Because of his power to retaliate massively, in connection with the next budget, the Department had to yield to his irrational whim.

This sort of attitude on the part of the legislative branch is extremely unfortunate. The "Republican simplicity", so dear in the early days of our nationhood, is out of place now in our diplomatic establishments abroad, for it penalizes the members of our Civil Service to the detriment of their usefulness. We give billions in

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foreign aid, [redacted] then blandly assert our financial inability to maintain needed consular posts in some of the aided areas. So it goes.

This afternoon at the office, I discussed Berlin access and other problems. Milou and Carlos are with us; E has, I fear, contracted flu.

Tuesday, February 11, 1958

A mild day. Ides, Pete Smith and La Selle talked to me about the Tiergartenstrasse property, and I sent the following telegram.

BEGIN QUOTE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 945

RPTD INFO BONN 885

Reference van der Gracht's memo February 7th to FBO, subject Tiergarten property and his further report which being air pouched, I would like strongly to advocate purchase, if financing can be arranged, of this Berlin property, as result city planning, evident that if Germany ever reunited, in which case Berlin will certainly again be German capital, Tiergarten area will become diplomatic center. Moreover, having residence near probable site Chancery on Pariserplatz very advantageous. British and French foreign ministries actively attempting acquire properties additional those now held by them in this area. Same other allied foreign countries. There is general scramble for sites there.

Mayor Brandt thinks purchase land this vicinity by U. S. is of considerable psychological importance for Berliners; feel he would assist us as far as he properly can. No land remains this neighborhood with even remotely same merits. In absence permanent division Berlin or war, almost inconceivable that if city plans for high class restricted development this area become widely known, prices will not advance, as has elsewhere been consistent history of war-damaged capital and other cities this respect.

Moreover, since municipal authorities own tract presumption is we could buy more cheaply than if dealing with private individuals. I recommend, if convenient, Hughes go Berlin earliest possible to inspect situation. Otherwise, hope Department will decide favorably on negotiations for acquisition.

As to financing, perhaps we could obtain option until 30th June if that would facilitate mature consideration. Believe Congressmen who acquainted themselves with this unique opportunity might be willing to have Department engage in transaction where benefits were potentially so evident. If given time to work it off, we could realize handsome sum for donated Herthastrasse Eckstein land which is totally unsuitable for Embassy purposes. Or perhaps we could arrange with city to transfer it to latter in part consideration.

In event our presently owned Pariserplatz property should be

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taken over eventually for park or other municipal purposes, or additional land for required expansion next to it cannot be acquired by us, this Tiergarten area could easily accommodate both residence and chancery, and opportunity again unique as regards that part Berlin.

I hope matter may be urgently considered. END QUOTE

This afternoon, instead of applying myself for a time, as I had hoped, to my German grammar, I was completely distracted by a number of Departmental instructions, and late office conversations. Diplomatic duties at a big post are certainly not favorable to study or rumination; the important and the trivial combine to destroy leisure.

Seymour Topping, the [redacted] intelligent Berlin AP correspondent, came to see me. I spent an enjoyable hour with him. He regards Ulbricht's purge of three of the important luminaries of the SED as significant of the hard line to be maintained by the Communists in East Germany. He believes Ulbricht to be generally and bitterly disliked, but the population wisely has no stomach for an uprising that might loose Soviet troops against them.

He thinks the Kremlin rulers would be foolish to release their hold on Pankow unless the deal involved would almost guarantee a take-over of all Germany within a few years by the Communists. However, he conjectures that before a fourth power is ready to

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produce atomic materials in quantity, the Soviets will seek an agreement on nuclear disarmament.

Topping has four young daughters by his Canadian wife. He is [redacted] critical of the American educational system, its curricula, its false emphasis on attractive, easy, superficial subjects, and its lack of emphasis on mental disciplines. To arouse a child's curiosity, and induct in him a thirst for inquiry, should be one of the first goals of education.

Tonight the Allied Commandants, Geze (French), Rome (British), Hamlett (U. S.) and Gufler, and the wives of each dined with us. They were an amiable company.

Wednesday, February 12, 1958

My sixtieth birthday. At least it is sunny, so I cannot feel too gloomy over creeping age. The house servants had [redacted] generously laid out a cake and carnations in the upstairs sitting room this morning. Milou discovered this feast, and gobbled up a large section of cake. He looks both pleased and penitent.

To the office, where there was little of note.

Returned home for lunch. Tommy and Jane Thompson, with their daughter Jennie, Dick Davis's stepdaughter Anne Schlapp, and Dolly Hooker, had just arrived - all except Dolly are staying with us, so every bed will be filled. They leave tomorrow morning for

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Moscow.

Tommy had gone through many paces in Washington. He thinks the Soviet Government is relishing its successes, and not inclined at this time to reasonable compromises. Private conversations with the Russians through diplomatic channels will probably not be conducted at this stage in Moscow, but in Washington with the new Ambassador Menshikov. Tommy favors this procedure. Thompson is an excellent officer, and a first-class human being.

At the office, I talked to Martin Hillenbrand about his book, "Power and Morals". I have been reading it with interest and admiration. To set an individual or national course by ethical standards is difficult but necessary. Few have courage to do it.

Colonel Kotsiuba is about to leave. His replacement has already arrived. Upon his return last year from the Soviet Union, he said his doctor had told him he must choose between death or eschewing alcohol. The Colonel answered he would prefer to die. On his farewell visit to Hillenbrand, he [redacted] stopped by the British Mission and drank three-quarters of a bottle of Scotch neat. In our place he limited himself to a half bottle of cognac, and went out seemingly in perfect control of his legs and faculties.

Speaking of drink, it seems that one of our Ambassadors, poor in purse and discouraged by lack of adequate entertainment allowance,

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decided to penalize some visiting Congressmen by serving only water. Amongst the other guests was the Italian Ambassador, who observed wryly, "Oh that I were Christ and could turn this water into wine."

I had another long talk with Tommy tonight. They are all leaving the house at eight tomorrow morning for Templehof, Copenhagen and Moscow. I had a birthday telegram today from Adenauer.

Thursday, February 13, 1958

At the office I talked to General Hamlett, Gufler and Hillenbrand about possible newspaper statements in regard to the procedure to be instituted tonight on our military trains, in respect to the Soviets stamping our travel documents. It was agreed I should discuss this casually with the American correspondents who are coming to see me this afternoon.

Today again is sunny and mild. We telephoned the children last night and they reported the Rhine as having overflowed its banks at Bad Godesberg, owing, I suppose, to unseasonable snow thaws in the mountains.

Seymour Topping (AP), Joe Fleming (UP), Jeremy Main (INS), Fred Trembour (RIAS), James Anderson (AFN), Russell Hill (RFE), Harry Gilroy (NY Times), Peter Dreyer from Duesseldorf (Journal of Commerce), Terrence Davidson (Reuter's), Ingrid Beckert (DPA),

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John Rich and Larry Stint (NBC), and Joe Roland (PAO, Berlin) spent two hours with me this afternoon, no holds barred. It was stimulating to me, for they brought up every contentious European political subject.

I went to the tailors, Fritsch and Rohr, in the late afternoon. They had completed my suits, but I think the appearance to too much like the Paris "sacks".

Friday, February 14, 1958

Valentine's Day, but not a sign of one did I see all day. I met Harvey at the office, and we tried to analyze Springer, whom I feel is of the true breed of newspaper tycoons, probably in the Rothermere and Beaverbrook, rather than the American, manner.

The Political Advisers: Hillenbrand, de Guenyveau (French), and Ledwige (British) lunched with me. Intelligent fellows. They stayed a long time, and we went over various local problems, such as Spandau Prison and, of course, Berlin access. The military trains passed through last night, under the new documentary procedure, without impediment.

Diamanti took me first to the Berlin Air Safety Center, where Soviets, British, French and Americans work together, and afterwards to Templehof, where I saw, amongst other fascinating gadgets, the new radar screen whose vertical field of observation runs to at

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least 70,000 feet.

While there, I was telephoned about the Soviet jet transport carrying Soviet functionaries to Paris for Marcel Cachin's funeral. He died yesterday, aged 89. Last night I understood the British, French and ourselves were in agreement on not allowing it to overfly the Federal Republic. Today, there was a change in tone. I suppose the members of the French National Assembly, jealous of their dignity, told the Quai d'Orsay to let theplane go through, instead of forcing it to go via Copenhagen, which the Russians had obliged Thompson to do. I was in no mood to change our decision, and our veto alone would be sufficient. However, while still at Templehof, we received word from the Soviet field that the jet had appeared over it [redacted] then gone on to Copenhagen. I assume it followed this course when its crew were [redacted] notified they had not been granted permission to cross the Federal Republic.

Tonight, Gretchen and Guf dined with us, and we swapped stories about Congressmen loaded internally with liquor and externally with loot, bought with unaccounted for counterpart funds, who nevertheless mouthed moralistic platitudes about the luxuries enjoyed by Foreign Service Officers.

We had a full train load, including one couple with four children under four, who yelled despairingly and untunefully through part of

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the night.

Saturday, February 15, 1958

The office seemed [redacted] quiet this morning. Bill Trimble is in America, and returning next week. Poor Maria and Harry Schwartz had scarcely reached Madrid when they had to come back because of his mother's illness, thus sacrificing their long awaited and needed vacation.

Mike Handler came to see me this afternoon.

Tonight we went to a reception, buffet dinner and dance given by Walter Hallstein at the Redoute. It was admirably arranged in those attractive rooms. I spent quite a time, surrounded by the Tunisian Chargé d'Affaires, the Sudanese Minister and the Ambassador of Iraq, listening to an exposition of the Arab view on the mad French act of bombing a Tunisian village. They made sulphurous comments, but the Iraqui was, as usual, constructive and temperate. He thinks the last French chance lies in trying to include Algeria in a North African Confederation, closely associated with France.

Sunday, February 16, 1958

Yesterday's warm weather holds again today, but not the cloudless skies. It rains steadily, and the Rhine is already in low flood.

The children decided to give me a postponed birthday celebration. Sasha had made fudge; YoYo had prepared a box of her famous

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truffles. She had also rehearsed the three in a song they made up. It was all, in their presently favored word, [redacted] "neat", and a resounding success. Nicky beat a drum, with one of the huge lot of carnations the Chancellor had sent me clutched in his teeth. Only David was unenthusiastic. He was supposed to be a King, and sulked because he did not like his paper crown, and didn't like Kings anyway!

Dog exercising, walking and reading this afternoon, and a quiet early dinner.

Our household is disorganized by the carnival spirit. It reaches its apogee in the Rhineland next week. Staid burghers and modest nursemaids are said, like all others, to succumb to its seductions. Bacchic scenes are painted in vivid colors, and it sounds as if it were a Roman saturnalia, especially in Cologne, where the Bacchantes tear aside even their own veils. Alas, we have been invited only to official functions, reputed to be utterly dull, and therefore refused.

Monday, February 17, 1958

The Tunisian affair is really most disturbing. The premises on which, for example, Archduke Otto based his belief, as a result of his African trip, that the insurgents would shortly be militarily and politically ineffective have, if ever valid, now been rendered

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unsound by France's stupid action. The true culprit is alleged by some to be an "unknown Colonel", but this is no excuse for the shocking lack of responsibility disclosed by the incident. Pineau acknowledged to the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee that the Government had not been apprised of the intention to bombard the Tunisian village, nor had the Commanding General in Algeria issued any orders on the subject.

Personally, I have never believed the Algerian rebellion could be settled by France's armed forces. Their best hope, from the beginning, lay, in my opinion, in yielding so far as to recognize a change in the existing status was inevitable, and in attempting to bring about some form of North African Confederation within which the special position of France would be recognized.

Ordinary office affairs today. Tonight, we feasted on caviar sent us from Moscow by the Thompsons. It was wonderful.

Tuesday, February 18, 1958

We had an [redacted] interesting meeting this morning with Tracy Voorhees, General Larkin and others of the Mutual Weapon Development Program. Our country team members discussed with them various projects and problems in the research and development field. They are initiating today their conversations with the German defense people. These will extend over a period of two or more

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weeks, with a total of almost fifty Americans participating.

The following lunched with me at the house: Tracy Voorhees; Lt. Gen. Thomas Larkin; General Ruffner; Charles Weaver, from the Office of the Asst. Secy. of Defense; Paul Hayes, Security Adviser to the FedRep; Robert N. Margrave, Deputy Director of the Office of Munitions Control, Dept. of State; Mr. Hooper of USRO; Gen. Summerfelt; and Dr. Roger Curtis, MAAG.

This afternoon I presented awards to almost 45 USIS employees who had been with the agency more than ten years, as well as a special award of $75 to Miss Barbara Gray of the Embassy staff. Next, I greeted two recent arrivals, Mr. Gross, the new Consular Officer, and Mr. Vickers, a new Security Technician.

Bernie Yarrow and Major General Peckham of the Free Europe Committee called to see me. Bernie is an old and valued friend from OSS days. They are interviewing prominent personalities in various European capitals, as well as in England, to sound out the possibilities of forming an advisory committee for FEC activities.

Wednesday, February 19, 1958

Sylvia and Bernie Yarrow came to lunch with us.

Bill Trimble returned today, after a long and harrowing trip by air from Washington. He described the blizzard in the Eastern part of the United States as having been almost unprecedented. Meanwhile,

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we enjoyed pleasant weather here. He had a lot of interesting facts and gossip to relate about State Department affairs.

The new Canadian Ambassador, Reid, came to see me. Like all members of the Canadian Foreign Service whom I have met, he seemed a high type and an intelligent man.

Ernest Leiser of CBS called on me. He had just come back from Poland, where he said he met with full liberty of expression, including open criticism, on the part of some, of Polish Government policies.

Thursday, February 20, 1958

I went to see Professor Grewe this morning. He is going to the United States next week to present his credentials, and will remain there only a short time before coming back here to close up his work at the Foreign Office. He was insistent on the maintenance of the four-power working group to consider German reunification, so I sent off a telegram on this subject.

E and I left for Bremen at noon by train and arrived there at 5:30. We were met by Andy Lynch, Al Wells and George Furst of the Carl Schurz Gesellschaft. Andy and I went immediately to the Rathaus to see Mayor Kaisen and Deputy Mayor Noltenius. They raised two questions with me: 1) the refusal of the U. S. Army to pay rent for land it is using in Bremerhaven; 2) the Army's refusal to give up an area the local authorities wish to devote to ore storage

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purposes. Some complicated legal points are involved, and I promised to take up these questions with the appropriate officials at Heidelberg.

At eight o'clock I made a speech, lasting about half an hour, before the Carl Schurz Gesellschaft. I talked on the subject of American foreign policy in Western Europe during the past ten years. It passed off without incident.

At nine o'clock the Society had a large dinner which we guzzled until eleven, when we left for the train which pulled out at 2:36 in the morning.

A great many curious telegrams arrive here. One from the Department reads: QUOTE Consensus here is that Rumanian who escaped into West Berlin in East German circus bear cage is no good until further clarification. END QUOTE

Friday, February 21, 1958

We arrived back from Bremen this morning. I went to see von Brentano at noon. He wanted to reiterate to me the great importance his Government attaches to the initiation of legislation in the Congress regarding the return of German assets. I told him I would query the Department immediately, which I did.

Gaston Coblentz came to see me this afternoon, and we talked over plans for the Walter Lippmann visit. General Peckham and

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Bernie Yarrow stopped in to say goodby. They have finished their task in Germany and are soon going home to report.

Altschull called on me and we did the usual round on German questions.

We went to Cologne this evening to have dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Pferdmenges. They are an agreeable couple. They lived in England for seven years before the first World War, and speak English better than they understand it, since they are both somewhat deaf. Their house is in the 19th century taste and has a few fine pictures in it. One, a Hobbema landscape bought in London, seemed to me to be of the best museum quality. Amongst others present were Gerstenmeier and Minister of the Interior Schroeder.

Saturday, February 22, 1958

At the office I saw Senator Klein. He had just returned from the trip to America with Willy Brandt. He says Brandt is enthusiastic about the hospital project for Berlin and will hold a meeting Monday with the members of the Senat to request their assent.

It snowed today, but since the temperature was above freezing, not much remained on the ground.

Tonight the Tylers dined with us.

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Sunday, February 23, 1958

Peggy Hitchcock and her daughter Peggy arrived this morning to stay with us. I talked all morning to Peggy Senior about friends, relations, and old times. Her brother Larimer, whom I admire so much, is still deeply interested, as is his wife Gwen, in their Haitian hospital. It really is remarkable that in his 30's he gave up ranching, became a doctor, as did Gwen, financed and ran this hospital for tropical diseases, and has devoted his life to it. He is in many particulars like Albert Schweitzer, but is extremely modest. He can play practically every instrument in an orchestra and is a brilliant linguist. In his spare time he is now studying Arabic and Hebrew.

David's birthday is tomorrow, but because of school he celebrated it today. The result was to render the house uninhabitable. Children of all nationalities coursed through it, yelling, screaming and playing, until finally they were diverted into the garden for a hilarious treasure hunt. By night David, stuffed with cake, was sick but happy.

Monday, February 24, 1958

There was nothing troublesome in the way of problems at the office today. The German attitudestoward the Rapacki plan and other possible topics for discussion at a summit conference remain

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confused. Strauss has declared himself for the establishment of a militarily thinned-out and controlled zone in Europe under certain conditions, including progress toward reunification. The Chancellor being on vacation, there is a good deal of uncontrolled initiative being taken by members of the CDU. He has just cancelled his trip to Latin America, set for early May, in order, it is said, to devote himself to prospective negotiations between West and East.

There has been something of a kickback from my lecture to the Carl Schurz Society in Bremen. The Bremen papers reported me as advocating concentration exclusively on the subject of disarmament, since a satisfactory resolution of that problem would lead to an easier settlement of all others. I never made such a statement, and verified it by playing back the tape recording of this extemporaneous speech.

Naval Captain Johnson of MAAG introduced one of his new officers, Lt. Cmdr. John Sugden, who has just reported for duty here.

We lunched with the Hitchcocks and this evening went to a reception given by the retiring Italian Ambassador Grazzi and his wife at the Redoute. They are popular here, and he is certainly going to be replaced by a different breed of cat, in the person of

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Quaroni.

We went from there to a dinner given by the Brazilian Ambassador and his wife for the Rochetas. I met for the first time Mrs. Fontes, the mother-in-law of my friend Johnny Williams. She had left Johnny and his wife behind in Brazil where he looks after the vast estate of his late father-in-law. Ambassador Bueno do Prado made an excellent speech of farewell to the Rochetas, and Rocheta responded equally affectingly. He is going next month as Ambassador to Rio where his wife has many relatives. They are a [redacted] charming couple.

Tuesday, February 25, 1958

General Steinbach came to see me this morning, introduced by Nick Ruffner. He is to replace General Summerfelt.

At noon I went with Walter Radius to see van Scherpenberg, who is in charge at the Foreign Office during von Brentano's absence. I wanted to call his attention to a Soviet message published yesterday by the East German News Agency, saying: "Soviet authorities had requested West German Government to permit flight of TU-104 over West Germany. While Federal Republic agreed to request, American authorities rejected request. As result, Soviet representative in Berlin Air Safety Center on February 24 gave following statement to

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U.S. Representative: 'I have been authorized to state that since the Soviet Embassy in Bonn had received the requisite clearance from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the overflight on February 14 of the territory of the German Federal Republic by the Soviet aircraft TU-104A, the action of the American representative of refusing clearance for the overflight was unfounded and cannot be identified otherwise than as an attempt to interfere with the normal air traffic by civil aircraft over the territory of the German Federal Republic, and was in violation of procedures based on international law.'"

We had prepared a statement, in the hope it might be used by the Foreign Ministry, to the effect that the FedRep had never agreed to the Soviet request. Van Scherpenberg confirmed this, and said he would answer any queries with a denial of the Russian allegation.

This afternoon I went to call on the Chargé d'Affaires of Vietnam. He lives next to the Venezuelan Ambassador, in a modern house with a wonderful view up and down the river. He is [redacted] gay, speaks English easily, and is a great salesman for his country and the virtues of President Diem.

I then went in to Bonn to pay my return call on the Korean Minister who had just emerged from several weeks in the hospital where he was treated for an acute eye infection.

My third stop on this diplomatic round was at the office of the

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Argentine Ambassador, Gomez. In the election held yesterday in his country, almost 90 per cent of the people voted, and a large majority in the national, provincial and municipal polls was given to Frondizi, once a bitter opponent of Perón, who was, nevertheless, this time supported by the Peronistas. The Ambassador said he was [redacted] able but [redacted] regarded as being rather far to the left. The Communists also supported him, but that does not seem to carry any particular significance. The number one problem in Argentine continues to be the control of inflation, and the country is wracked by strikes.

The Ruffners gave a reception at the Embassy Club this evening for the Summerfelts. We went and took the Hitchcocks with us. They left tonight by train for Paris. We thoroughly enjoyed their stay. Peggy is a really remarkable and attractive woman, and little Peggy is like her father in appearance and full of curiosity and liveliness.

Wednesday, February 26, 1958

Theodor Steltzer, who presides over the Deutsche Gesellschaft Fuer Auswaertige Politik e.v. - the equivalent of our Council on Foreign Relations - came to see me this morning. He wants me to make a speech to his Society at some later date. I told him I would like to do so when the international political situation was more settled. Indefinite though this was, it seemed to content him.

Things were rather slack at the office, so I finished the 380

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We [redacted] expected to go to the French Embassy for dinner, but it was canceled since it is impossible to get up and down their curved, mountainous road.

I went to see Minister Erhard with Weir Brown this afternoon, and we gave him invitations from Secretaries Dulles and Anderson to visit Washington toward the end of March. He is [redacted] pleased over the prospect and we will arrange details later.

Friday, February 28, 1958

I went to see Minister Strauss this morning to say goodby before his trip to America this weekend. In this connection, I sent the following telegram to the Department:

BEGIN QUOTE

SECRET

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 2692

I saw Minister Strauss today. He was enthusiastic over his forthcoming American visit, but somewhat feared unfavorable U. S. official reaction to schedule changes necessitated by Chancellor's demand he return midpoint to participate two days in Bundestag debate. I told him we understood situation.

He read me telegram from Adenauer just received, wishing him successful trip but warning him to be careful say nothing that could be misconstrued as expressing differences between U. S. and FedRep Govts on foreign policies. This no doubt provoked by

recent Strauss pronouncement personal views atom-free zones, etc. Strauss intends abide by instructions but said he felt more flexibility than displayed in past needed in dealing with Soviets.

He has impetuosity and vitality of Spanish fighting bull; his comments in private conversations likely to be independent. END QUOTE

Mr. Thaegesen of the magazine, Film und Frau, with two photographers, took pictures of the house and its occupants. [redacted] A Dane, he is intensely [redacted] religious. We conversed about some knotty theological questions. He is a Lutheran and I am not [redacted] familiar with Lutheran ritual. He was disappointed to learn I was an Episcopalian. In his estimation, the Christian Science Monitor is the best newspaper in the world. He asked whether the Masonic Order in America, said to number over five million members, had much political influence. I hope I was correct in saying it certainly had none of an organized character, though I have noticed that aspiring politicians are often anxious to join it.

Messrs. Trimble, Tyler, Schwartz, Linebaugh and Kranich spent a long time with me this afternoon going over a reply to a recent Departmental cable on the subject of nuclear armaments development by continental nations. For many reasons, we do not view this prospect with favor. We finally decided upon the following telegram:

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explain more fully the reasons for his departure.

I sat between Madame Marturet and Frau van Scherpenberg. The latter, a daughter of Schacht, is a Berliner; her husband is from Munich. They both speak fluent English. She must be over six feet tall, is agreeable, and a hearty food consumer. Lolita Marturet has a passion for animals. She has six singing birds, a dog, cats, several sheep, a great many large Belgian hares, and two deer, most of which live in her house during cold weather. She had a pet carp for two years but he died, she thinks of loneliness, for which she bitterly reproaches herself, although she did her best to amuse him by bringing him from the pond to a bathtub from time to time. She is worried about the future of her deer. I have never seen them, but accepted her offer to give them to us.

Saturday, March 1, 1958

At the office. A telegram arrived this morning from Moscow embodying the text of the aide memoire given to Tommy Thompson yesterday by Gromyko. This is a most impertinent message to the American Government on the subject of a summit conference. I do hope we will reject his suggestions almost in toto. I feel, as before, that unless we pin the Russians down to one or two items, such as

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(1) nuclear disarmament and (2) prohibition of use of cosmic space for military purposes, we will again be the unhappy victims of a propaganda conference.

The situation in Tunisia looks worse than ever. Bob Murphy has been scurrying around there. The Tunisian problem is, in my opinion, inseparable from that of Algeria. The incoherence of French policy regarding that part of the world leaves one with little optimism as to the future. I believe Bourguiba is sincerely desirous of keeping North Africa oriented toward the West and against its absorption into the Arab bloc. However, the French have already made his position [redacted] difficult, and it may finally become untenable, even costing him his office. The Algerian forces of liberation have stepped up their campaign and are killing quite a large number of French soldiers.

This afternoon I went to the Mehlem riding school to watch Sasha perform.

Sunday, March 2, 1958

There is such a heavy fog today one cannot see the river from

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the house. About half the garden is still covered with water and there is no way to remove it except through seepage.

Bill Trimble told me a telegram had come in from Washington about the reaction there to the Soviet aide memoire of yesterday on the subject of a summit conference. Bill Tyler and I went to the office and read this and other telegrams. I thought the U. S. statement to be made to NATO as a possible answer to the aide memoire was singularly infelicitous. The Russian language was so arbitrary and indeed impertinent, as far as the President's agenda points were concerned, I would have thought it better to make a sharp response.

Monday, March 3, 1958

I spent most of the morning with Jean Monnet who is spending the day here. He came up from Paris to see Minister Etzel and is returning tonight. As always, he was full of stimulating ideas. He thought Gaillard had made a grave mistake in the way he handled the bombing of the Tunisian village. He should immediately have disciplined the military characters responsible for it, and [redacted] entered into negotiations with Bourguiba. He feels the Algerian situation can never be settled by French armed force, and still cherishes his long-held views of the necessity for a North African federation. As always, he is optimistic about the future, provided the United States maintains a firm foreign policy and a sound economy. He would regard

negotiations on the Rapacki Plan as highly undesirable.

He fears the Chancellor is now surrounded by p[redacted]le who have [redacted] little interest, if any, in "making Europe", but are rather concerned with a revival of German nationalism. He places von Eckardt, Blankenhorn and Strauss in this category. He told me Hallstein was asked by the Chancellor, when only the three of them were together, whether he would take the chairmanship of the Common Market Commission if it were offered to him. This was the first time the Chancellor had spoken to Hallstein on the subject. Jean thinks that Walter accepted the position when it was finally offered to him, after he had been nominated by the French, because of the influences adverse to him which were more and more making themselves felt in Adenauer's entourage.

Monnet believes the French Government can keep its finances stabilized if it adheres to its engagements made at the time he arranged the $600-odd million credits for it. The French Defense Department has just come in with a new demand far in excess of its budgetary allocation. Monnet has insisted Gaillard must refuse this application unless he reduces the civilian budget by a similar sum.

I am to see him in Paris next week and talk to him further about the political organization of the six nations and common finances.

Helen and Walter Lippmann arrived around lunch time. I had a

long talk with Walter in the late afternoon. Ardent champion though he is of the French, he thinks they have made almost catastrophic mistakes in North Africa, and regards the situation there as desperate. He is fearful of the direction, as he has always been, of German affairs in the event of the retirement, incapacity or death of the Chancellor. He was in Poland last week and says the hatred of the Poles for the Germans remains intense. They took him to one of the Gestapo torture chambers which they are keeping intact to exhibit to visitors.

He is not a proponent of a summit meeting. He said that, although President Eisenhower looks physically well, his mind is muddled, and Walter thinks the President would be no match for Khrushchev in public discussions. All in all, I found Walter more worried than I have ever known him to be.

We had the following to dinner tonight: The Ambassador of Belgium and Baroness de Gruben, Ambassador and Madame Couve de Murville, Dr. and Mrs. Mohr, the Lippmanns, Trimbles, and Nordnesses.

Tuesday, March 4, 1958

The battle of words between President Eisenhower and Bulganin has stimulated any number of inaccurate newspaper reports. Since the Bulganin aide memoire has not been published, the headliners seem

to have decided the Soviets have made a great concession in agreeing to a Foreign Ministers' conference. The contrary of course is the case - they have conceded nothing and asked everything.

Dr. Rust, State Secretary of the Ministry of Defense, came to see me this afternoon. He has been on a six-weeks' trip to America and is enthusiastic over his reception there and what he saw. The latter, in a military sense, appears to have been almost everything, including visits to missile sites. He had a long talk with Wernher von Braun, his former compatriot, who has just announced how easy it would be, if desired, to propel a tin can onto the moon.

Rust said he had met a great many people on his trip to America, but the one whose conversations he had found most interesting and wisest was Averell Harriman, whom he had seen in Albany.

We had a dinner tonight at home, with the following guests: Sir Christopher Steel, Vice Chancellor and Mrs. Ludwig, Dr. and Mrs. van Scherpenberg, Dr. and Mrs. Felix, Countess Elisabeth Werthern, the Lippmanns, Mrs. and Mrs. Buffum, and Robert Woetzel.

Afterwards, Steel and van Scherpenberg had a long argument with Lippmann over Walter's partiality for disengagement, while I talked to von Eckardt about the more peaceful side of international

locations elsewhere in the immediate neighborhood, as is desired by the Bremen authorities. However, it would be possible to move them to some other place, perhaps at Hannover for the electronic part and even to Rotterdam for the receiving and forwarding of military supplies. This transfer would cost about $8 million and would have to be borne by the Bremen government, unless the Rotterdam and Hannover people were prepared to assume part of the expense. Moreover, a departure from Bremerhaven would mean the loss of a large portion of about $250,000 a month now spent there, as I understand it, representing military pay to the American forces. In addition, there are all sorts of port charges and other benefits accruing to the local government because of American activities there. To cap it all, the U.S. Lines might no longer make Bremerhaven a port of call for the United States, the America, and possibly other ships, if they no longer needed to discharge military cargo at Bremerhaven.

In regard to the other point raised by Mr. Kaisen, the question of rental for land belonging, according to his contention, to the municipality of Bremen, and, according to USAREUR's Judge Advocate General, to the Land, I told Col. Parrish I thought, as a practical matter, the Army was certain to lose if a determination of title were to be made by a German court. He will take this up further with his people in Heidelberg.

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I discussed these affairs further with Dennie privately, and I think we have at least made some progress.

I went early this afternoon to call on the Israeli Minister, Dr. Shinnar, at Cologne. He has a staff of 180 people in a large building which his government (possibly out of German funds) has built for its use. His Mission occupies an anomalous status, since it is without diplomatic accreditation. This is due to the reluctance of the German Government to affront the Arab States by according full diplomatic recognition to Israel. Shinnar understands the situation and is quite content for the present. He has lately been in the United States to investigate the possibility of the German Government floating a loan there in order to make a prepayment of about $100 million on its obligations for compensation to Israelites. He found the climate favorable to such an arrangement, but there will be no immediate action upon it, since the FedRep may find other means to satisfy the Israeli request.

After swapping information back and forth with Cufler following upon my conversation with Walker, I sent a telegram to the Department about the Berlin hospital project.

BEGIN QUOTE

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SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 2747

I suggest survey group for Berlin hosptial be formed and visit

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Berlin soonest possible, investigate feasibility project, prepare general over-all plan and cost estimates. No necessity review Berlin health situation, etc., for all such information already available. Should confine themselves to this particular project, and budget their total expenses U. S. and Germany should be strictly limited, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars.

Mayor Brandt has appointed committee consisting of Senators for federal affairs, health, finance, building and economics to consider hospital matter. They are preparing letter containing their proposals for construction, etc. Will be delivered March 14. Meanwhile, no reason to delay visit survey team. END QUOTE

We had a long meeting this afternoon with the political and economic groups on the subject of possible French-Italian-German (FIG) activities in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Dick Hottelet came to see me. He is doing a picture with interviews for Ed Murrow's CBS show on conditions and people in the Federal Republic, especially in the Ruhr.

I went tonight to the Embassy Club where Sandro Paternostro, an enterprising [redacted] Sicilian broadcaster, was showing his first collection of paintings. He only started painting last year, never had a lesson, went to the Congo where he found intriguing Negro subjects, and the results are on display here. He has much imagination and facility.

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It is too early, however, to predict whether he will become a serious artist. He is excellent company, full of wit and enthusiasm. I tried to buy one of his paintings but in vain, for over my repeated protests he insisted on giving it to me.

We had a dinner tonight for the following people: Minister of Finance and Mrs. Franz Etzel, State Secretary and Mrs. Josef Rust, Amb. Grewe, the Lippmanns, Tylers, Cunninghams, Coblentzes, and Rebecca Wellington. They were all quite excited about the launching of the second American satellite. The news reports during the afternoon had been so conflicting that no one was certain whether or not it was in orbit.

I had a talk with Franz Etzel. He says he is the "European" in the Cabinet and is as devoted to the idea as ever. He finds his work in the Ministry of Finance exacting and he is subject to organized pressures from all parties to release the Federal purse strings.

It snowed a little during the day, but at midnight there was a heavy fall.

Friday, March 7, 1958

The Lippmanns left this morning for Frankfurt where they will take a plane to Switzerland and go on from there to Tunis. Helen's brother Jimmy Byrne is in the Embassy there.

The ground was covered with snow, but it melted rapidly, though

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there were flurries most of the day.

Our satellite has officially disappeared. It is believed the last stage propulsion failed and the device burned up.

Gufler arrived this morning. He, Trimble, Hillenbrand and I reviewed the personnel problems of the Berlin Mission. He took sharp issue with the recommendations made in Francis Cunningham's manpower survey team report. Some of these matters will have to be referred to Washington, but it looks as if an over-all reduction of about ten per cent in American positions might be achieved.

Dick Hottelet came to lunch with us. During his long service in Germany he became friendly with many of the leading personalities on today's political scene. He has a high opinion of Strauss and thinks him sure one day to be Chancellor.

I met Tyler and a group from the political and economic sections to talk further about the French-Italian-German plans - still obscure - for nuclear weapons development.

Betteloni is now Charge d'Affaires at the Italian Embassy. He came to see me to ask whether we could keep him informed on negotiations connected with the summit conference since his own sources of information are no adequate. I told him we would be delighted to do what we could in this connection.

The Chancellor's office had telephoned me at lunch time saying

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he wished to see me this afternoon. I called on him at five o'clock. He was well tanned and apparently had benefited greatly by his vacation. In addition to his remarks which I shall report to Washington tomorrow, he said he was pleased that Stassen, no favorite of his, was running for the governorship of Pennsylvania. He thought the President's new Advisory Committee on Disarmament, Messrs. Gruenther, Lovett, McCloy and Bedell Smith, was one of the finest groups imaginable. He asked solicitously about Bedell's health. I told him Smith appeared as vigorous mentally and physically as ever, although he was [redacted] uncommonly thin.

Evidently Adenauer [redacted] greatly enjoyed the afternoon he spent with Winston Churchill. He said Churchill's mind was entirely clear, and altogether he was in better condition than when he had last seen him two years ago. During their conversation, Churchill smoked six thick cigars. Adenauer told Churchill of his fears of Bevan as a possible British Foreign Minister. Churchill said he shared them, and added he did not expect Adenauer to agree with him but he, Winston, also did not have a high opinion of the present U. S. Government.

Adenauer had examined Churchill's paintings and thought them creditable for an amateur and displaying a special talent for dealing with olive trees.

The Chancellor told me Gerstenmaier was coming to see him immediately after my departure, and he intended to rake him over the [redacted]. I passed Gerstenmaier on the stairs, and he looked as if he had had advance notice of this contemplated operation.

Back at the office, Gufler, van der Gracht and I drew up some letters asking the Berlin Senat to give us an option on the property we thought appropriate for American diplomatic establishment purposes in Berlin.

Saturday, March 8, 1958

I sent off a telegram this morning regarding my conversation with the Chancellor yesterday evening, which read as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE

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SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (PRIORITY) 2766

Chancellor returned Thursday. Asked me see him yesterday evening.

1. Expressed indignation Gerstenmaier action postponing foreign affairs debate without consultation Adenauer and party leaders. Stated delayed debates would now occur March 17 and 18. Wanted U. S. Govt know Gerstenmaier unilateral error not indicative any change whatever Ger fon policy. I replied we not worried this point.

2. He had received Sov Amb at latter's urgent request noon Friday. Smirnow had some sort written memorandum, exact nature

not disclosed, to which he referred, saying he under instructions ask whether Chanc would favor discussion Ger peace treaty being item summit meeting agenda, with FedRep and GDR participating.

Adenauer answered such suggestion entirely unacceptable. Smirnow replied of course his Govt could not represent in regard peace treaty or other affairs interests DDR sovereign state. Chanc replied Sov Govt had been willing do so as late as 1955 Geneva. He added he surprised supposedly intelligent men Bulganin and Khrushchev would imagine FedRep willing deal under any conditions with such character as Ulbricht, so-called head of so-called state.

This erminated what apparently was frosty interview.

END QUOTE

Sunday, March 9, 1958

It [redacted] snowed most of the night; [redacted] when E and I took the dogs out this morning they were almost crazed with pleasure and did everything but toss snowballs at each other. This discomfited a rabbit, digging for his breakfast; he barely eluded them by taking refuge under the stone steps.

David Thomson brought out some telegrams, the most interesting those relating to the French, Italian, German (FIG) armaments arrangements.

George Carey motored up over icy roads from Frankfurt for

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battle over restraining supplemental budgetary expenditures. He talked mostly of the possible summit conference. Independently of my views, he had decided upon the advisability of confining the agenda to the discussion of nuclear disarmament. He asked me to summarize our conversation about this. I promised to do so tonight.

This afternoon I talked at length to Glenn Wolfe and others about the Paris Embassy history, now almost completed. The author is to come to Bonn in April to interrogate Bill Tyler and me on events between 1946 and 1958.

At the Palais Talleyrand, I saw Randy Burgess and Joe Wolf, and we hashed over FIG matters, now cryptically referred to over the telephone as "Affairs in the fruit countries".

I just had time to dress for dinner at the Philippe de Rothschilds'. They had the usual assortment of magnificent wines in magnums. The 1928 Mouton Rothschild was fine, but faded in comparison with the superb 1899.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi was there. I had not seen him for a couple of years. He is brilliant, but I was not impressed by his arguments for dispersing the institutions of the Six in various capitals. The other guests were Momo and John Marriott, the Francois-Poncets, the Gladwyn Jebbs, Maurice Faure and his wife, André de Staercke, the lovely Liz and Raimund von Hoffmanstahl and another pair. We kept it up until midnight with no quarrels.

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esday, March 11, 1958

I cover[illegible]'s overdraft at Morgan's, after giving Jacques van Helmont my draft for Monnet. It read as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE

I have been reading in the newspapers about the difficulties in settling upon agenda items for the proposed summit conference and the statements by the President and yourself that such a meeting would not be worthwhile unless one or more topics had previously been negotiated through diplomatic channels, or by Foreign Ministers, to a point where it seemed agreement at the summit would be probable.

I understand the reasons for these statements, but would hope, in the absence of successful preliminary negotiations, another way will be found whereby such a meeting could be held and prove successful. Comparatively few people, other than the statesmen involved, realize what are the differences between the Soviets and the West over agendas, and consider these are technical matters. Everywhere interest in having the Heads of State come together is strong, and if they do not do so the public is more likely, though mistakenly, to blame such failure on the West rather than on the Soviets.

In thinking over what might be done in the face of the unreasonable Soviet attitude one possibility occurs to me as promising.

All over the world the prestige of President Eisenhower as a

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"good" man, genuinely devoted to peace, is very high. Because of this he is the most important asset the West has in dealing with the East. How can this be capitalized on in a simple way, understandable to everyone?

My feeling is that the President should refuse to answer any more Soviet notes, and instead tell Bulganin it is obvious we are making no mutual progress. Therefore, the President should propose (instead of any more exchanges of messages) a summit meeting at which only one subject would be discussed, and that the most important and appealing of all to the people of the world, i.e., nuclear disarmament.

The President would be prepared to discuss this question without detailed preparations, and is ready now to fix a date for a summit meeting to be held in Washington. Of course, whatever decisions might be reached in this field would be referred for approval to the U.N.

I think he should add that this could be followed later, if it were successful, by another, or even a series of summit meetings, to take up problems properly cleared for solution through diplomatic or Foreign Minister channels. END QUOTE

This draft embodied Jean's opinions. Generally, I am in accord with them. The most notable exception is that even if nuclear disarmament were to be the sole topic, I think there should be preparatory

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soundings and negotiations.

At ten o'clock I was on Marcel Boussac's doorstep. He had been insistent on seeing me. He said he was most unquiet over the situation in France. According to his reports from the military, Algeria would be pacified in three months if the Tunisian border were sealed. He feared the intervention of the United States. It would be greeted by a national outburst of indignation. A blood-bath would ensue if a movement commenced outside of the area to free Algeria from French control. The North African colons and Army would bring about the deposition of any French Government suspected of betraying them. Confederation was all right for Tunisia and Morocoo, but Algeria was a part of France and must remain so. French opinion on this was almost unanimous. The U. S. A. and U. K. ought to stick by their proven friends, and not try to curry favor with the Middle East Arabs, whose gratitude, if any, would be short. Hisproposal for achieving stability in the Middle East was to register all oil contracts with the U. N. Any breach of them would be a violation of the sanctity of international law and customs. So it continued for an hour.

I went to the Talleyrand, and saw Burgess, Wolf, and John Haskell. We are still awaiting instructions from State on FIG.

E and I lunched with Liliane de Rothschild at Rue Masseran. It was the first time I had been in the house since the completion of

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its alteration and furnishing. It is one of the finest private establishments in the world, and its contents worthy of it. Her instinct as a collector is sound, imaginative and persistent. We had a gourmet's lunch. Elie came in afterwards, and we chatted about North Africa. He is gloomy over its future.

Back to the Embassy, for talks with Tuthill, Russ Fessenden and Eisenberg on FIG and its nuclear implications. Later I saw Amory and gave him a brief recital of my interview with Boussac.

I popped into Dior's boutique and bought a few trifling presents.

We dined tonight with Loli and Jean Lariviere. Totote de la Beraudiere, Pierre Brisson, the Pelissiers, Bill Patten, Arthur Granard, Juliette Achard, were there.

We had an excellent Chateau Le Tour 1928, and other wines of equal quality. Loli is [redacted] sweet. Jean does not know how to appraise conditions in the Argentine. He says the new President is intelligent, but has the reputation of being too radical. He is thinking of selling his big house in Buenos Aires.

Arthur's wife recently broke her leg skiing and I was sorry she was not there. He still pursues what I fancy is a sort of secret intelligence life in France, though I do not know this. I have always liked him, [redacted] He is devoted to Boussac, and considers him a maligned man.

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Brisson and I came to grips with Algeria. He asked me what I would do if I were a Frenchman and ran the Figaro to try to be helpful in seeking a solution. I said I would employ, or rather solicit, Monnet to negotiate a settlement, since, in my judgment, despite his unpopularity in the French Parliament, I thought him the most influential Frenchman in foreign countries.

Juliette reports Marcel as being fat and in poor health. She is trying to have him rest up before going to New York for the opening of his play.

Wednesday, March 12, 1958

I met Ray Thurston at the Embassy to go over the unattributed paper (by Norstad) on a European inspection zone to guard against surprise attack, and having other attributes. We also debated the wisdom of a morning telegram from the Department foreclosing a statement by Burgess in NATO on FIG's nuclear features, if any. Washington wants Houghton to present its views privately to the French Government. This will be a tough assignment, but I have had my say, and will not be too embarrassed if I have to raise the subject with Adenauer.

I went to see Monnet, and we roamed arovnd the universe.

I invited a harem to lunch at Chez Marius - E, Marie Louise Bousquet and the two Hitchcocks. Afterwards, I took Peggy, Jr.

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on a short spin amongst Left Bank antique dealer friends, in the course of which she acquired an assortment of gear, and I myself yielded to an ebony Louis XVI table at Pernet's, to be paid for, I hope, out of the remnants of our Versailles furniture. Peggy bought pillboxes at Regaini's, and Madame de Regaini, observing my covetous eye, insisted on giving me a Tournai saucer for use as an ashtray. Gagnere was out, but Madame Gagnere was there. I told her I must plead the privilege of my 60 years by saying she was more beautiful than ever.

From these serious matters, I was diverted to the Embassy where, after merry conversation with dear Flo Palmer, I read telegrams with Joe Wolf, talked to Bonn on the telephone, ditto with Bill Harcourt in London, and finally conversed with Cecil Lyon. I think he has acted splendidly as regards the Foreign Service in giving up his Embassy in Chile, where he was immensely popular, and taking on the gruelling task of Minister in Paris. Lovely Elsie is far from well, and her father, Joe Grew, is extremely ill in Washington.

We dined late tonight at Calvet's. There was much snow yesterday and today, but none long withstood melting.

Thursday, March 13, 1958

Spent the morning at the Embassy and USRO reading telegrams and talking.

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We lunched with André de Staercke at 102 rue du Bac. The others were the Joxes, André Visson and the Spaaks. Assia Visson came in after lunch; their con is better.

Spaak said as a politician he was disturbed over the slowness of the preparations by the Americans and British for an eventual summit conference. He thought diplomats were inclined to be too slow and cautious. This was primarily a political matter requiring dash and imagination. We should seize the initiative and turn the tables on the Russians. I was sorry to have no chance to talk with Joxe, of whom I think highly.

Much rain this afternoon. I left by the night ferry-train for London. The coupling and uncoupling of trains getting on and off of ferries is not conducive to sound sleep, but all the same, this type of travel is satisfactory because of the likelihood of prompt arrival.

Friday, March 14, 1958

Almost before the antique dealers were astir, I visited old friends like Peffold, S. J. Phillips, and John Fowler, where I committed extravagances I should rather forget, especially in the acquisition of silver gilt and a Heppelwhite sofa too large for anything but a castle. Then I set about the real business of my visit, a call at the Embassy. Wally Barbour and I talked, I read cables, and at one o'clock Jock Whitney had us for a luxurious lunch in the opulent

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Regent's Park residence, almost the only official American house in Europe suited for its functions.

We exchanged ideas about the causes and the cures for the deterioration in Anglo-German relations, the summit conference affair and other topics. Also, we decided it was important for the Ambassadors and principal staff members of the larger American Embassies to see one another, informally, with some frequency.

After a stroll, I met Jock, Wally, Bob Hooker, Ed Martin and Brewster Morris for further comments on the subjects earlier discussed. We broke up about seven, and I had a solitary dinner at Buck's. In the intervals of courses I read the Letters of Prince Pückler-Muskau published in England under the title of "A Regency Visitor".

This was the first clear day in London for a long time, the temperature almost 50° F.

Although the standard of cookery in London cannot even by the most convinced Anglophile be acclaimed as more than tolerable, food prices are reasonable, not more than half of those prevailing in Paris. Per contra in spite of crushing taxes, the number of Bentleys and Roll Royces on the streets, retailing at from 15 to 20 thousand dollars, is impressive. The majority of them cannot have been bought or maintained on business expense accounts. Also, the purchases of art objects by Britishers is phenomenal, not only

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because of quality but for the recklessness of bidding. Of course, in this respect, London is a great international market and dealers from everywhere flock to it, but on balance purchases by citizens of this country predominate. Where the money comes from one wonders; I fancy much of it derives from the absence of capital gains and gift taxes.

Saturday, March 15, 1958

Seeing Whitney yesterday made me ponder over our foreign service salaries. With his enormous fortune, his pay as Ambassador of $27,500 per year nets him 9%, from which must be deducted another 5% for New York State taxes (of which there is a set-off against the Federal impost), representing a net cash return by him of about $25,162 of the amount received.

I got up at 6:15 this morning and had tea with the night porter, an old friend of Rudy Schoenfeld, whose dog he used to walk during the war.

The flight to Wahn was smooth but, owing to the time difference, I did not get home until lunch time.

I went to the office in the afternoon and found a large accumulation of matters needing attention.

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Sunday, March 16, 1958

The weather was fine today. Dave Thomson brought out some telegrams and I had Senator Kefauver, John Emlyn Williams of the Christian Science Monitor, Arthur Olsen of The New York Times, and Bill Trimble for lunch. Kefauver was in good spirits. He said he thought if legislation were proposed to Congress about the return of German assets it would pass, but personally he intended to vote against it.

Mike Handler came to see me this afternoon. He had been in Leipzig and, with two British correspondents, [redacted] made a fairly extensive tour of Eastern Germany. He said conditions in regard to the people's clothes, food, use of paint on houses, and the machinery on farms had improved a good deal over what he had noticed two years ago. He has had several meetings lately with members of the Soviet [redacted] Embassy in Bonn, who continue to give the same line about American obstruction to the holding of a summit conference. Like the journalists at lunch today, he thinks the split in CDU ranks over the agenda for the summit conference manifests impatience with the Chancellor's leadership and a jockeying for position as to eventual succession.

Monday, March 17, 1958

This was a fully charged day. After constant conferences with

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members of the staff, I saw President Lagengren of the Third Chamber of the Arbitral Tribunal, introduced by Spencer Phenix. They want to transfer th activities from Koblenz to Hamburg. I think this is advisable if the Federal Republic provides an appropriate building for them.

Hazelhoff, Deputy Director of RFE in Munich, called on me to discuss an RFE tax situation. It seems the Bavarian Government has demanded an increase of 50 per cent for this year in the rates applying as income tax on salaries of employees of this private organization.

I had a sandwich and bottle of beer in the office, and at 2:30 Kit Steel visited me. He is concerned over French intransigence on the free trade area. Regarding prepayment by the Germans in lieu of support costs for British troops stationed here, he said this matter was still undernegotiation and he thinks perhaps it may be worked out. We still have up with the FedRep the question of the second slice of our support costs for this fiscal year, and have today sent another telegram to Washington on this subject.

Harold Deutsch called on me. He is an old OSS friend and a brilliant professor. He has been lecturing at various America House installations throughout Germany, and thinks over-all the work being done by them is of high quality. He strongly believes

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their libraries should be maintained indefinitely.

Congressman Wayne Hays came to see me with Mr. Ralston. Like Kefauver, he is attending the meetings here of the Interparliamentary Union.

At five o'clock I went to see the Chancellor with John Bross, Dr. Globke, General Gehlen and Messrs. Lundahl and Scheufele, the last two having flown here from Washington for the purpose. This was to explain to Adenauer the latest developments in the famous and fascinating Bissell project.

E and I left for Berlin tonight on the train with the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller (USIS), Ed Duerbeck, Fred Flott, Bob Williams, Mrs. Melville Blake (ECON), Miss Edith Johnson (General Ruffner's secretary), and her mother, Miss Janet Gallager (POL) and Dave Thomson.

Tuesday, March 18, 1958

We arrived in Berlin this morning. It was snowing. Betsey and Bill Tyler, Carlos and Milou are staying with us.

At the office I was informed 1) Our Vanguard earth satellite is in orbit; 2) There is to be a 24-hour strike tomorrow, tying up public utilities and transportation facilities with the exception of electricity. I conferred with General Hamlett and Gufler on the latter point. We decided for the pr[illegible]nt not to consider invoking

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our occupation powers to interfere with the proposed action.

We came to grips with the hospital project. Mayor Brandt has written me a letter, and privately I am informed of the desire of the Berliners to have a much greater degree of autonomy in the planning and construction of the hospital - if it is finally approved - than was the case with the Congress Hall. I telegraphed to Washington about this.

This afternoon Guf, Hillenbrand and I went to see the suggested hospital site. It seemed adequate.

I had a talk with Mrs. Zawadski, who buys books, published in the East Zone and satellite countries, for the Department and CIA. She is a bibliophilic ferret. I have purchased a good many art books through her, at, I should judge, about 1/5 the price they would be available in Western Europe.

I went in the late afternoon to the print shop of Gerd Rosen and bought nine of the Ridinger set of falconry subjects.

We dined tonight with the Guflers at 66 Miguelstrasse. The other guests were the Hamletts, Mayor and Frau Franz Amrehn (Deputy Mayor of Berlin), Dr. and Frau Hans Hayne (Director of Telefunken), Senator and Frau Paul Hertz (Senator for Economics and Credit), Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peck (British Deputy Commandant).

Hertz and I delved into the hospital project - he made it evident

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there was no enthusiasm for a stream of American consultants to supervise details of construction and to effect alterations in architectural designs. Heyne had lately been in the United States; his firm is the largest in Germany in the electronics field, and he feels an increasing association in research and development of weapons systems between FedRep and ourselves has at last become possible. Amrehm questioned me about the inclusion of German reunification on the agenda for a summit conference. I told him his own Government had confused the issue more than we had. He took this well, and admitted its truth.

Wednesday, March 19, 1958

Cold and light snow this morning. I went over to the Gillette factory in West Berlin, and was taken around it by the managing director, Cecil Abderhalden, a Swiss national. This fine plant, with its various automatic processes, is [redacted] interesting. It employs about 600 workers and, despite today's transport strike, all but two (and they live in the East Zone) were on their jobs. Fifty million blades a month are manufactured here, but no razors. The products are sent by truck to Frankfurt and distributed there. It was an instructive and enjoyable morning for me with the cordial and intelligent Abderhalden explaining his intricate and fascinating machinery.

The new Soviet Ambassador to the DDR, Pervukhin, called on

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me at 3 o'clock, accompanied by his Counselor and an interpreter. I matched them with Gufler and an interpreter from RIAS. The Ambassador is a tall, neat, amiable looking man, who could easily pass for a thin German bank clerk. His father, he said, was a blacksmith. In this connection, he observed that it was a healthy trade, and he knew of a smith in Azerbaijan still working daily at his anvil at the age of 125. We talked of horses, of old and modern diplomacy, but had no words on current differences between our countries. I had produced some hors d'oeuvres and a bottle of French cognac. We offered reciprocal toasts, and after the customary half hour separated. I am to return his visit next month.

I had another look at the Tiergarten property. It seems likely the Senat will give us a six months' option on it at an attractive price. This would present a unique opportunity to the U.S. Government. Never again would it be practicable, except perhaps in the aftermath of another war, to assemble an acreage of such merit. I hope our Congress will rise to the occasion.

Betsy and Bill Tyler dined with us last night; it is always a treat to be with them. Bill is wise, tolerant, brilliant, charming in conversation - a thoroughly exceptional man, of an absolute integrity. His intellectual gifts are of the first order.

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Thursday, March 20, 1958

At the office this morning.

E and I went to the Dahlem Museum just before lunch. I had never seen the original Queen Nephrotiti head. It was even more lovely than represented by enthusiasts. That this great work of art could have been made in B. C. 1370 is in itself a marvel, but its modernity of features, expression and the rest is a reminder of how little human physiognomy has changed in thousands of years. She has the most graceful neck I ever saw.

Talked to Trimble by telephone, and to Gufler, Hillenbrand and Tyler here, as well as to other members of the Mission staff. It is gray and cold today, the temperature about freezing.

We left by train tonight for Bad Godesberg. The ride over East Zone tracks is rocky - as soon as we cross the border we glide in a dignified way.

Friday, March 21, 1958

We arrived from Berlin this morning on the first official day of Spring, to find the ground covered with snow. Awaiting me at the office was a letter from the Department quoting an astonishingly ill-drafted letter purportedly sent by me to the Secretary on November 10, 1957. It was handed to Andy Berding by Randolph Churchill, who rather ominously said that Beaverbrook also has a copy. I

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thought it well to advise the British and French Ambassadors here of this forgery. Accordingly, I went to see Couve de Murville this morning and Kit Steel stopped in to see me this afternoon. I gave copies to them. Also, I telegraphed Washington as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE

CONFIDENTIAL

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 2912

Re Lisle letter Bruce March 17, alleged communication myself Secretary Nov 10 obviously complete forgery but fact Beaverbrook has copy disturbing, dangerous. I have shown paper French British Ambassadors here. Now think Dept should act speedily, informing French British Embassies Washington, asking latter make denial Secretary myself to FonOff which ~~should~~ might wish communicate same discreetly Beaverbrook and also Churchill who may still be America.

Since letter purports refer non-existent secret instructions letter and telegrams from Secy, think it essential his standpoint like mine avoid any publicity this matter but refute it privately to two Govts advance possible publication. Would have particularly unfortunate repercussions view delicate situation France North Africa. I do not propose mentioning matter Germans. END QUOTE

Later, I found I had been absent from Bonn in Spain for a week preceding November 10 and had only returned here at midnight on that day. (See pages 181a and 181b for copy of alleged letter.)

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Copy of letter, dated November 10, 1957, from the American Ambassador in Bonn (David K. E. Bruce) to the American Secretary of State (John Foster DULLES).

Strictly Confidential

Sir:

Talks wi the leaders of the Federal Republic as well as unofficial information in my possession show that the concern over the negotiations between the President and the British Premier, of which I informed you in detail in my letter of October 28, persists here.

As I reported earlier, this concern boils down to a fear that the U. S. -British talks will lead to a change in U. S. policy toward Germany. Although I have given the explanations you instructed me to put forward, I fear that the highest quarters here are not entirely satisfied with them.

In view of this, would you not consider it important, Sir, to supply the Germans with a more detailed statement along the lines of the secret information that has been sent to me personally for my guidance? I think that Adenauer and Brentano at least might be acquainted strictly confidentially with certain points which up till now I have not, on your instructions, communicated to them. I suggest that we should tell them the actual results of the President's and your discussion with Mr. Macmillan in order to remove the suspicions which undoubtedly exist.

To put it concretely, would you not think it advisable, Sir, that the Germans should be informed of Point 2 of your letter about the talks and also of Points 2 and 3 of the Conclusions? It might be emphasized that the coordination of U. S. -British actions in North Africa by no means signifies the establishment of some sort of exclusive arrangement between the two countries but is only evidence of British recognition of our interest in this area.

To dissipate any doubts as regards the implications of the talks and to re-enforce the confidence of the German leaders in our favorable attitude towards Germany it would be highly useful, to my mind, also to inform the two persons mentioned of our latest decisions on Germany. (I refer to your telegram regarding the discussion on the German issue in the National Security Council).

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In the first place we might once again reassure the Chancellor and Foreign Minister that our alliance with Germany continues to be the basis of our policy in Europe and that our current efforts to build up NATO are opening up vast prospects for Germany. In so doing we must realize that Adenauer and Brentano are fully aware that our policy elsewhere is intimately connected with the situation in Europe, especially with the role of the colonial powers in European affairs. At any rate, it is no secret for the Germans that our policy in Europe is based on the principle: the more pressure Germany brings on Britain and France in Europe, the more reasonable they become in Asia and Africa.

As to other aspects of the reaction here to the Anglo-American talks, the attitude of the German leaders to our policy in North Africa is on the whole favorable, as I have already reported. They share our view that the sick woman of the Seine is no longer capable of being a good a good housewife. However, it is possible to discern a certain anxiety in the business community here as to whether German banks will have the future opportunity to expand their exports of capital to French Africa, particularly to the Sahara.

I believe that on this question there is no reason for any concealment of the real facts set out by you. Do you not therefore consider it expedient for us, Sir, to give the Germans emphatic assurances that we will continue to help them in the matter of the Sahara, as in other matters, since only a common effort will make it possible for us to consolidate our own positions in this area in particular and build up the German-American alliance in general.

I very much hope that the views I have outlined in this letter on the need to reassure the German leaders by giving them the information and assurances I have suggested will meet with your approval.

I look forward to receiving instructions on the issues raised in this letter.

Respectfully yours,

David K. E. Bruce

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Tonight we went to a dinner at the Redoute given by Colonel and Mrs. Lassetter for the Ruffners. The other guests were: Secretary and Mrs. Josef Rust, Gen. and Mrs. Adolf Heusinger, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Kammhuber, Nancy and Bill Trimble, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Gerhard Wagner, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Hellmuth Reinhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hayes, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Werner Panitzki, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard Steinbach, Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich von Gustke, Capt. and Mrs. Carl A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Michault, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fritz Egeler, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Richard Farr.

Saturday, March 22, 1958

I dawdled this morning, took a walk in the garden, and made an unhappy survey of my income tax situation.

Sloan Colt, (formerly Chairman of the Bankers Trust Company), Max Gevers (Vice Pres. of the same company - who once worked for me in OSS), Admiral and Mrs. Radford (the former a consultant for the Bankers Trust Company), Nancy and Bill Trimble, Nicl Ruffner, Rebecca Wellington and Maria Schwartz came to lunch with us. Radford thinks the situation in French North Africa is, except for the Soviet menace, the greatest threat confronting NATO. He believes the United States cannot afford to back France in its present policies toward that area and that it should adopt an attitude of

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neutrality. They stayed until 3:30, when I went to the office.

Later in the afternoon Gaston Coblentz came to see me at the house. He had been attending the Bundestag debates. Never in his experience, he said, had such abusive language been spoken against the Chancellor and the administration. It was a relief, even to the spectators, when the proceedings were adjourned with the debate slated for resumption next Tuesday.

Sunday, March 23, 1958

This was a beautiful day, with the temperature about freezing. I took David and Nicky for an hour and a half walk this morning, and spent the rest of the day reading.

Mike Monroney called me tonight from Frankfurt and said he might come up to see me tomorrow.

Monday, March 24, 1958

Mike Monroney motored up from Frankfurt this morning to see me. He dwelt at length on his proposed Industrial Development Association. He said it had the strong backing of Eugene Black, Paul Hoffman and others, but not of the Secretary of State who opposes it, preferring the State Department's development bank fund authorized to make unilateral loans. Mike's arguments seem to me to have considerable merit. I am especially impressed by the advantage of other nations participating with us in such responsibilities and obligations.

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Under his scheme, as I understand it, this new organization would be able to make in effect second mortgage types of advances, the prior creditor being Black's International Bank. The World Bank would supervise and in effect manage its operations. I told him, as he already knew, it was none of my affair and, as a State Department representative, it would be inappropriate for me to be called upon by a congressional committee in connection with testimony on the subject.

I do like Mike very much. He is a fine man and would, in my opinion, make an excellent Vice President or even President.

I had for lunch today Iverach McDonald, Foreign Editor of The London Times, and Louis Heren, its representative in Bonn. We ranged far and wide over the Central Europe scene. McDonald had recently talked to Khrushchev in Moscow and later interviewed a great many Polish leaders, including a six-hour non-stop conversation with Gomulka. I gather he is in favor of investigating the possibilities of the Rapacki plan. I told him why, from the American point of view, this proposal or any likely modification of it seemed unacceptable. I explained why I considered the pressures in the United States for a summit conference were much lower than appeared to be the case in England. True, whatever our Government decides will be criticized, but a summit conference without adequate prior

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preparation and reasonable chances of success would not, I believe, be welcomed by the American people. He talked frankly about the political and economic situation in England, expressing fear that without some free trade area arrangement if the Common Market became operative, it would cost the British dearly. He is gloomy over the prospects of the French resolving their troubles in North Africa.

Peggy Wiener came to see me about bringing 100 or more German children from West Berlin to the FedRep for a stay of four or six weeks this summer in American homes. I told her I saw no political objection to this, but thought it was a matter to be determined by the American women's organizations who would be involved in it. Following the airlift days, this sort of thing was done, I understand, for a couple of years with considerable success, but was later abandoned. The American Red Cross carries on a similar activity but directs its attention to vacations for refugee children.

President Millis of Western Reserve University called on me. He is traveling around Europe on a Carnegie Corporation grant. I was fascinated by his description of various new mechanical computers and other electrical systems installed in his university. He thinks within a few years all ordinary translations from one to any other known language will be made mechanically, although there will be

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our having to close the America House at Stuttgart. Its operation is costing us about $100,000 a year. It is located in an undesirable quarter of the city and the rent is high. It may be an arrangement can be arrived at with the city authorities to locate it elsewhere in Stuttgart.

I lunched with Bill Tyler, who has Charlie Thayer staying with him. Charlie has been asked by Harper Brothers to write a book on the U.S. Foreign Service. I told him I would be glad to help in connection with certain information he wishes to collect.

Dennis Fodor, of Time, called on me. He had been asked to inquire whether I could make some contribution to a sketch they are doing of John Gunther, whose picture they expect to have on their cover in a forthcoming issue. Although John is an old friend of mine, there was not much I could say about him other than what is already known to the editors. It so happened I received yesterday from him an advance copy of his latest book, "Inside Russia".

Mr. Maynard Ashworth, publisher of the Columbus (Georgia) Ledger-Enquirer and other papers, came to see me with Richard F. Beckman, City Editor of the Columbus Enquirer, and Captain Mawn of the 10th Infantry Division. Ashworth is intensely interested in the military activities at Fort Benning. A division from there is about to arrive here. After seeing it installed, he expects to proceed

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on a trip around the world.

I went to the infirmary this afternoon to get some salve for a skin rash and, while there, I had my blood pressure taken. It was 150 over 86.

The German press had invited me and some of the Embassy staff members to be their guests at a buffet supper this evening, but for some reason it was called off.

Wednesday, March 26, 1958

The Vissons arrived this morning to stay with us. We all lunched together. Andre quoted Sacha Guitry's definition of a bore: "A man who insists on talking about himself when you want to talk about yourself."

I saw this afternoon some of the people who have recently reported for duty at the Embassy: Mr. Byrd, General Services Officer; Mr. Burk of CON; and Chief Warrant Officer Giegoldt of MAAG.

Henry Pleasants came in with an unverified tidbit; Gerstenmaier is said to be about to suggest to the Chancellor that an invitation be extended to Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev to visit Bonn and talk things over.

Meanwhile, the British delivered yesterday in Washington a new plan of their own for European security, consisting of three

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inter-dependent agreements: (1) A zone of protection against surprise attack; (2) A zone for thinning out of forces and weapons; and (3) Demilitarization and other measures in certain areas, to be instituted when German reunification has been brought about. We have been asked to comment on this paper.

Tonight we had a farewell dinner for the Ruffners. The other guests were Min. Strauss and his wife, Gen. and Mrs. Heusinger, Gen. and Mrs. Hodes, the Trimbles, Steinbachs, Pleasants, Schotts, and the Vissons. We had a fine time, and I think everyone enjoyed it. After dinner Strauss was [redacted] amusing. He has a lot of charm, but his wife even more. She is p[redacted], attractive, intelligent, speaks excellent English and, I should think, would be [redacted] helpful to him in his career.

Thursday, March 27, 1958

I received a visit from Warren Robbins, a new USIS officer, this morning, and one from Dick Hottelet, who has now finished his business here and is going home. He had a satisfactory talk with Minister Strauss yesterday. Strauss said his conversations with Duncan Sandys, the British Minister of Defense, earlier this week, [redacted] proved [redacted] satisfactory. It now appears as if the FIG group may be expanded to include the UK and other WEU nations. Dick again stated he considered Strauss an honorable man. He thought

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much of the criticism against him rose from the way in which he sometimes trenches upon the affairs of other departments than his own. Hottelet thinks his leadership qualities are great but not dangerous.

At 12:30 this noon I called on Foreign Minister von Brentano to discuss the proposals made by Chancellor Raab of Austria to the American and Soviet Ambassadors in Vienna. Raab thinks he has found a new approach to the problem of German reunification. I sent a short report to the Department on my conversation. Brentano had discussed it with Adenauer who expressed no objection to the United States considering the idea, although neither the Chancellor nor Brentano thought the Soviets would accept any such plan since it runs counter to their repeated declarations on the subject of German reunification.

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The weather was mild today - temperature about 45° F.

For lunch we had the Vissons, Mrs. J. R. Eden (Chairman, Children and Families World Community Chest), Mrs. Spedding, a friend of hers, and Geoffrey Parsons. Mrs. Eden has spent most of her life since the war in refugee work on both sides of the Iron Curtain. She is dedicated to their welfare. According to her, as many as one thousand Yugoslavs a month are now leaving their country and drifting around in neighboring nations looking for non-existent jobs. She claims the Voice of America and RFE are in part responsible for this exodus and give them false encouragement. She asked if I would not look into this subject when I go to Munich. I shall be glad to do it.

We had a staff meeting this afternoon, the last to be attended by Nick Ruffner.

A German publisher, Dr. Hans Riepl, from Frankfurt, called on me to say he would like to have my book on the Presidents translated into German and ready for sale by Christmas. Ernie Wiener had set this idea into motion, and I was delighted to accept the Riepl proposition.

Herbert Altschull came to see me late this afternoon, and told me Ollenhauer in his press conference this morning advocated turning the Chancellor out of office - easier said than done. The agitation for a general strike in protest against the Bundestag

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Tonight we had the Vissons and the Tylers for dinner.

Friday, March 28, 1958

I telephoned Monnet this morning to try to prod him into giving me material for answer to the letter from Professor Schmitt of the University of Oklahoma, in which he inquired about the origin of the Coal and Steel Community project. I could not reach Monnet, but van Helmont said he would attend to the matter. Meanwhile, the professor is [redacted] impatient.

Khrushchev is now supreme, if he was not already so, in Russia, having deposed Bulganin. This had long been expected in German circles.

I saw Mr. James Hoofnagle, USIS Assistant Director for Administration, who is touring Europe. Then Ray Terrillon, representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees, gave me a lot of data on the deplorable conditions existing in some of the refugee camps.

Jim Farley and Alexander Makinsky came to lunch. Alex is Farley's European Coca Cola representative. Jim was in his usual good health, and said that, if he could get the Democratic senatorial nomination from New York without a fight, he would accept it; he felt sure he could trounce any Republican in the general election.

Mayor Willy Brandt and Senator Klein came to the office. We

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had a long talk about various Berlin matters, including the hospital.

I went to see van Scherpenberg at 6:30 this afternoon. I embodied the gist of my conversation with him in the following telegrams:

BEGIN QUOTE CONFIDENTIAL

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (PRIORITY) 2988

RPTD INFO: AmEmbassy PARIS (ROUTINE) 515

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

Adenauer instructed Scherpenberg tell me as result today's conversations French he more than ever convinced Free World cannot afford lose North Africa and it must be held at all costs against Communist designs upon it. Pineau had said no French Government withou Communist members could make quick concessions in connection this area. Chancellor convinced this true therefore further patience on part France's allies necessary. It was not included Adenauer's message but I gathered from veiled remarks Scherpenberg Germans think any American intervention Algerian affair would be most dangerous and unproductive. END QUOTE

BEGIN QUOTE CONFIDENTIAL

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (PRIORITY) 2986

Deptel 2516 received March 28. Since March 29 closing day FedRep fiscal year budgetary dispositions and Adenauer Brentano occupied Pineau conversations and entertainment, I conveyed points

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made reftel to van Scherpenberg who intimately familiar subject.

In reply my statement we would forego any future defense aid claims if FedRep paid US 325 million DM he said he thought his Government would have considered offer more interesiting if made a year earlier. Now there is a definite procedure in NATO to deal with such matters under which US would not qualify.

He recognized importance we attach problem, our generous contributions free world defense, popular and congressional pressures for German payments our troop costs, but personally thought prospects favorable his Government meeting request.

He pursued alleged obligated balance 400 million DM German defense budget. Sent for financial adviser FonOff who said he unfamiliar exact amount but there must be misunderstanding by US FedRep budgetary system. In view expected deficit future defense expenditures, unexpended balances this year bookkeeping affair. Technical interchanges this agreement inconclusive but State Secretary said if his Government should agree make payment demanded source of funds not important since nest egg of alleged 400 million might still be found in another nest next fiscal year.

Returning to substance Scherpenberg attacked agreement I set forth about discrimination against US current fiscal year allocations. Said principle adopted by his Government had been each

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allied nation with troops stationed FedRep would receive Ger fiscal 1958 one-half amount received previous year. Those countries with exceptional special economic difficulties, viz UK and France, were given as matter of grace additional payments. I responded we had never accepted this principle and had objected to curtailment our claim. He replied his Government acknowledged our non-acceptance and had given long consideration to question meeting our demands, but had decided, at least up to present, all payments made by FedRep this connection were voluntary and evidences good will, but did not represent legal obligations. Indeed policy had been debated year ago of making no contribution whatever troop costs, but was thought better effect reduction in spirit German proverb not to cut off cat's tail in single clip.

He displayed no interest in possibilities contribution our over-all defense burden, through specific programs such as R and D or otherwise, stating if his Government should decide to make payment method not important.

Conclusion was my representations would be referred Adenauer and decision conveyed shortly. Quite evident our action long anticipated and thoroughly reflected upon. I am not optimistic. Tone conversation both sides polite but not sympathetic. END QUOTE

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Scherpenberg attended today's talks Pineau Joxe Laloy Adenauer Brentano et al and said he instructed furnish me summary.

Pineau informed Germans substance Manila conversations. French and Germans agreed necessary for domestic public opinion both countries have Summit Conference. A preliminary conference should precede it attended by Foreign Ministers but not called FonMin conference (vain illusion). Though not desirable would probably be required have four participants each side this meeting but no neutrals admitted. On Western team customary big Three plus Italy. This would not prejudice selection membership summit meeting where agenda would determine choice Chiefs of State.

At preliminary conference each nation would be permitted suggest any items for agenda. This procedure would have certain disadvantages but better than fruitless attempt fix definite agenda in advance preliminary conference. He said it was not clear to what extent substantive questions would be treated, but discussions would not be merely procedural.

Sharing of views between two Governments had been cordial and frank, informal and somewhat non-committal, being of

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exploratory nature. Clear to both that disarmament topic should be tried even if it involved setting aside UN jurisdiction.

In regard Security item was agreed must avoid situation in which conference would flounder on German insistence inclusion reunification. Reunification should be introduced in such form and at such stage as not to prevent preliminary conference from taking place - in other words it should be sneaked in, for French and Germans are in harmony that security arrangements must not be discussed without linking them with German reunification.

The French mentioned idea still in gestation at Paris of possibility international control of nuclear tests rather than their elimination.

Both countries agreed no negotiation could be envisaged which would contemplate withdrawal American troops from Europe.

END QUOTE

I did not finish these until just before we took the train at midnight for Garmisch.

Saturday, March 29, 1958

We arrived at Garmisch in good order this morning. E, Yolande, the three children, Carlos and I are staying at the superplush VIP guest establishment, House Flora, whilst the other passengers are dispersed elsewhere.

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House Flora is some distance from the town, next to the Green Arrow Inn, and not far from the Army Dispensary, in this magnificent Army Recreation Area.

The children went with YoYo to the ski slopes, and after their mother had attended their launching, she and I cased this delightful little city. The Post Exchange is notable; I bought an aluminum fishing rod case and some gun cleaning apparatus. Unfortunately, the water is too high and roiled to offer promising trout fishing. The mountains are covered with snow, and there is a light white blanket on the valleys.

The Army has taken over various hotels and restaurants. What is advertised as the best night club in Europe is under its direction. The Sport Center includes bowling alleys, pool rooms, and other indoor amusements. Outside there is skeet shooting, archery, golf, and other athletics. The natives are a healthy, contented looking people, many of them dressed in picturesque costumes indistinguishable from those of the neighboring Austrians.

We went early to bed. The weather [redacted] beautiful and sunny all day.

Sunday, March 30, 1958

Glorious sunshine this morning. The children buckled on their ski boots and departed for the upper regions. E, David Thomson,

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Carlos and I went on tour. Our first stop was at the gigantic and attractive Benedictine Monastery of Ettal. Next we visited Schloss Linderhof, one of Ludwig the Second's fantasies. The gardens and setting are admirable; I thought the interior almost as bad as possible except for some fine gilding. The apartments were cluttered with hideous, tasteless nineteenth century stuff, collected by this insane, warped homosexual, who, nevertheless, did everything in the grand manner, even to paying blackmail. He is primarily responsible for allowing Bismarck to incorporate Bavaria under Prussian kingship in the new Germanic Empire so as to satisfy his debts.

Afterwards, we went to Wies. Nothing could be more rewarding than this thing of splendor. The interior of the Church, indeed Cathedral, distracts the eye with the variety of its colorful conceits. The sober exterior of admirable proportions is perfectly harmonious with the countryside, and occasional tracings, almost like trompe l'oeil, relieve its bareness. In the onion steeple, so common here, is set a clock, picked out in red, green and gilt. Nearby, a tiny chapel, toylike, is a gem.

We passed through Oberammergau, its shop windows replete with woodcarvings, and lunched at the Friedenshoehe Restaurant-Hotel, which has a fine view mountainward. The fare was adequate, the

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Löwenbrau beer wonderful.

We trekked up a mountain this afternoon to look at Schloss Neuschwanstein. It must have been Ludwig the Second's greatest folly. As an engineering feat, it is impressive; seen from a distance it looks like an illustration for a fairy tale. Close to, it becomes and continues ghastly in almost every particular save that of location.

We got back about six. The day had been a huge success. I would really like to do sightseeing non-stop and forever.

Monday, March 31, 1958

Eddie Page met David Thomson and myself at the Munich Station at 10:30. We left our baggage at the Continental Hotel, [redacted] then went to the office, where all was quiet as should be. I telephoned Bill Tyler in Bonn - Trimble being at Stuttgart - and was told tranquillity reigned there as well. Eddie and I visited the new house, bought by FBO for the Consul General's residence at a price of $78,000. It is a pleasant piece of property, and in this prosperous community probably a good buy. We lunched at Humplemayer, one of the city's leading restaurants, where we had a proper mixed grill, in spite of a tank full of trout yearning to be panned.

I spent the afternoon at the Pinakotek Gallery - most satisfactory.

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Having got my eye on pictures, I called on the Andreas Hofers. My paintings had been deblistered and varnished. Hofer and I bargained over his two seventeenth century Dutch pictures of Paradise, and he finally acceded my offer, with the classic phrase typical of dealers: "I only do this to commence our relationship."

Tonight David, the Pages and I went to the "Merry Widow". I had not seen it for decades. First we gorged on Munich fare at the oldest restaurant in the city, which put us in a good mood for this gay operetta. The music was familiar, but there were innovations such as an Albanian ballet. The costumes and sets were entirely new. The chorus girls were surprisingly well figured, though a few were muscled like Amazons.